

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Amend the paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 2 as follows:

Typical imaging devices, such as printers and copiers, use a page description language (e.g., Postscript) to print documents. Prior to printing, a language interpreter classifies the objects in a document or page into a finite set of categories such as text, graphics, or image. Because each of these categories of objects has different visual characteristics, it is often desirable to render the objects using different types of halftone screens. For example, text objects may be rendered using a higher frequency halftone screen than that used for printing graphics or image objects to improve the edge definition of the text characters. However, higher frequency halftone screens magnify undesirable printer artifacts, such as “banding” and “noise,” which become visually more noticeable as the text characters being printed get larger (i.e., the font size gets increases).

Amend the paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 5 as follows:

Figure 2 depicts printer 10 in more detail. The printer 10 comprises a main body 14, at least one media tray 16, a pick mechanism 18, a registration roller 20, a media transport belt 22, a printhead 24, a plurality of image forming stations 100, a fuser roller 26, exit rollers 28, an output tray 30, a duplex path 32, and a user panel 40. The media tray 16, disposed in a lower portion of the main body 14, contains a stack of print media on which images are to be formed. The media tray 16 is preferably removable for refilling. Pick mechanism 18 picks up media sheets from the top of the media stack in the media tray 16 and feeds the print media into a primary media path. Registration roller ~~20~~ 21, disposed along a media path, aligns the print media and synchronizes the advancement of the print media with the timing of the image

forming units. Media transport belt 22 transports the print media along the media path past each of the image forming stations 100, which apply toner images to the print media. Color printers typically include four image forming stations 100 for printing with cyan, magenta, yellow, and black toner to produce a four-color image on the media sheet. Each image forming station 100 includes a photoconductive member on which a latent image is formed and developed to produce the toner image. Printhead 24 forms the latent image on the photoconductive member using a laser to discharge areas on the surface of the photoconductive member according to bit-mapped image data output by the RIP 12. The RIP 12 may be incorporated into the printhead head 24.

Amend the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 7 as follows:

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary image forming station 100. Each image forming station 100 includes a photoconductive (PC) drum 102 that receives the latent image, a charging unit 104, a developer roll 106, a transfer device 108, and a cleaning blade 110. The charging unit 104 charges the surface of the PC drum 102 to approximately -1000 v. A laser beam 112 from the printhead 24 discharges areas on the PC drum 102 to form a latent image on the surface of the PC drum 102. The areas of the PC drum 102 illuminated by the laser beam 112 are discharged to approximately -300 v. The PC drum core is held at -200 v. The developer roll 106 transfers negatively-charged toner having a core voltage of approximately -600 v to the surface of the PC drum 102 to develop the latent image on the PC drum 102. The toner is attracted to the most positive surface, i.e., the area discharged by the laser beam 112. As the PC drum 102 rotates, a positive voltage field produced by the transfer device 108 attracts and transfers the toner on the PC drum 102 to the media sheet 23. Alternatively, the toner images could be transferred to an intermediate transfer member (ITM)

and subsequently from the ITM to the media sheet 23. Any remaining toner on the PC drum 102 is then removed by the cleaning blade 110. The transfer device may include a roll, a transfer corona, transfer belt, or multiple transfer devices, such as multiple transfer rolls.